Schneider took place this morning.

11:35 O'CLOCK A. M.

the Scaffold.

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY

The Fatal Drop Fell at gloomy court of death. 10:52 O'clock.

THE LAW VINDICATED

All Efforts to Secure Clemency Unavailing.

SCENES AT THE JAIL.

His Fate.

HIS LAST MOMENTS ON EART

Efforts to Administer the Consolation of

STORY OF HIS CRIME.

derer, paid the penalty of his crime upon the dent last night not to interfere was looked upon scaffold this morning. "Between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock.



o'clock this morning that the man whose crime has attracted more interest in this city than any other since the murder of a President, mounted the scaffold. At 10:52 the drop fell and s young man who might have been an honor to the community and a credit to his family suffered an ignominious death.

A SCENE OF DEEP INTEREST.

The scene about the jail became of deep interest. Shortly after 10 o'clock there were crowds on the commons outside and every high point on the north side of the jail had its group of spectators.

ide about 150 people were gathered in the totunds of the prison. There was a group of people about the end of the corridor where eider was confined, listening eagerly for every word of news that came out from the cell . As the hand of the clock approached the half hour the o' cials formed the line, extending across the rotunds to the doorway of the court, at the end of which stood the gallows, grimly waiting

for its victim. A fearful silence fell the crowd, as it was known the last offices were being performed for the man so soon to meet his fate.
This silence was broken in a weird way by a dolorous wail of a score of voices raised by the isoners in the north corridor, who seemed to

prisoners in the not me be under some excitement.

stood before the grated gate of the

yet fully realized his position. This scrap of they used to live on Capitol Hill and it was

through which the procession was to move stood clasping each other's hands so as to form a liv
the family and he was with the condemned man sides of the building and divided in the center turned to the jail an hour before that, at once went to the cell and drew him into conversation. So engaged was the faithful man of God

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READING THE DEATH WARRANT. The warden entered the corridor at twenty inutes to 11 to read the death warrant. He interrupted the services which were being conducted by Rev. Mr. Parson. He stood at the head of the cot. Schneider looked up in a dazed, dreamful way, as if he did not fully appreciate the awful doom approaching. The warden removed his hat and said: "Howard, as warden of the United States jail, it becomes my duty to read to you this death

He then took the official paper from his breast pocket and commenced to read, when he arrived at that portion reading "Hanged by the neck until dead." Schneider Howard Schneider's Death on warden and his assistants to adjust the noose marked effect upon the young man. It was a and pinion his arms. Meanwhile Mr. Parson last word of good-bye from mother and brothers was speaking words of consolation. Then the THE PRISONER WALKED PIRMLY.

At 10:40 the warden and his assistants came out of the cell and passed into the roturda. The prisoner walked firmly with an officer on either side. Rev. Mr. Parson walked behind

As soon as they passed into the rotunda the police first, and then the others present, fell in the doctors were sure that death had come it for the condemned man was snapped. The behind him.

The distance across the stone paved rotunda was quickly traversed and the crowd swarmed down behind the condemned man into the

tremble in the slightest.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

Scenes at the Jail in the Early Morning. Around the jail this morning there was but

the northeastern narrow corridor, the brick was all. floors of which were colored a brilliant red, in | The line of march was from the southeast or two distant. The window was curtained off of men to pass along. sat the unknown man who, at the given signal, pulled the rope and released the 4 by 5-foot drop, upon which stood the condemned man, relish. The whole act was startling in its simplicity.

During the early hours of the morning chneider sat upon the edge of his cot and at intervals conversed with the guard who was sitting outside the door of the cell. It was the final death watch, that had been maintained for nearly a week without intermission. A light repast of tea and toast was taken to the cell, but Schneider refused to touch The sentence of the court named the time of execution as between 8 o'clock and noon, but it was known that the banging would not take place within the first The Incidents of the Double Tragedy Re- two hours at any rate. Warden Burke was called-The Long Trial-Fruitless Attempts | determined there should be no undue haste. of His Counsel to Save Him From the He would wait until it was certain that there was no chance of a respite being granted from the White House.

This was not looked for, however, and it was thought that the execution would take place H ward J. Schneider, the convicted mur- about 10:30 o'clock. The decision of the Presiis final and beyond all recall.

> REV. MR. PARSON RETURNS. A little after 8 o'clock Rev. Mr. Parson arrived at the jail and was at once taken to Schneider's cell. The reception he met with B. Scaffold. A. Rope trough. C. Cell where trap is was practically the same as he has had on the occasion of his other visits. By this time the sun was obscured by the haze once more and the jail corridors looked gloomy in their bareness. Everything was neat and clean in the

All through the morning the telephone bell in the warden's office kept up a constant ringing and the officials at the jail were kept busy answering questions of every description from people who wanted to know just what hour the xecution would occur. The carriages and cabs began to arrive up to the west door of t he jail to deposit their loads of those who had received invitations to attend the execution. They stood about the rotunda in the office waiting for the word to be given that Warden Burke had gone to the condemned man's cell

to read the death warrant. PREVIOUS SERVICES OF THE SCAFFOLD. The scaffold is that erected shortly after the present structure was opened and the first victim was James Madison Wyatt Stone for the murder of his wife. It was then erected outside of the jail and Stone's head was cut off by the rope. Since then it has been used in the execution of the following:

Edward Queenan and Babe Bedford, November 19, 1880; Charles Guiteau, for the assassination of President Garfield, July 30; Charles Shaw, June 19, 1883; John Seangster, alias Hudson, May 15, 1885; Louis Sommerfield, April indifference that he has kept up so long and go 30, 1886; Richard Dee, April 30, 1886; Antonio to his death like an ox to the block? Would he Mardello, alias Frank Roses, May 28, 1886; Nel- struggle and do all in his power to avert the son Colbert, May 1, 1839; Benj. Hawkins, May awful end or would he give out utterly and

CERTIFICATE OF THE JURORS.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 17, 1893.-We, scene in the tragedy, but Warden Burke kept the undersigned citizens of the District of the attendance down within the limits pre-Columbia, hereby certify that we were present scribed by law and the number of those within as jurors at the said jail on the 17th day of the hall this morning was by no means large. March, 1893, to witness the execution of How- It was a quiet assemblage. There is someard J. Schneider, and we do further certify that thing awe-inspiring in death of this sort imthe said Howard J. Schneider was hanged by posed upon man by man and each one realized the neck until he was dead, in our presence, within the walls of the said jail; between the hours of 8 o'clock post meridian and 12 o'clock meridian of the said 17th day of March. A. D. 1893. As witness our hands and seals the day and fined in cells that opened upon the corridor in

religious training. Mr. Parson has taken outer world, but into the corridors, of which deeply to heart the blow that has fallen upon there are four running along the east and west

to the scaffold and spoke a prayer for the soul corridors, within the walls and beneath the roof of the man who was about to come to an untimely end. For several hours this morning Mr. Parson

sat with Schneider upon the cot in the narrow at the jail since Mr. Burke has been the warden

SCHNEIDER WEPT BITTERLY. Schneider wept bitterly and showed signs of a complete collapse. From a Bible that he had been extended and the men have had a number of selected chapters that were ap-

ing even at the eleventh hour. Mr. Parson also brought with him a letter of farewell to Schneider that came from the members of the distressed family. It was not a long bowed his head quickly and allowed the letter, but it was infinitely sad and had a warden and his assistants to adjust the noose marked effect upon the young man. It was a was speaking words of consolation. Then the to the youngest of the family, whom they were never to see in life again. There was a word of consolation, a word of hope, and yet the ones who wrote that last note knew when they were writing it that the next time they saw Howard

> Schneider it would be as a cold corpse. In response to request from the family Warden Burke ordered that no autopsy should be held over the dead body, and that as soon as should be turned over to the undertaker who was to prepare it for burial.

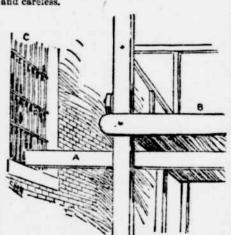
THE UNDERTAKER AND THE COFFIN. At 10 o'clock the undertaker appeared in the rotunda with the coffin. It was carried There was little left to be done. For days As they passed down the court toward the past within a few feet of where the laid in the coffin and shortly after was re- last time. moved from the jail.

THE PROCESSION TO THE SCAFFOLD. The procession to the scaffold was a small ittle going on to show that there was anything one. Mr. Burke went to Schneider's cell and inusual on for the day. As the sun rose over standing by the door read the death warrant. the river and broke through the haze of early Then he turned and Schneider was led out dawn it fell through the high windows of the from his room. They started on their corridors and brought into strong relief the out- short and distressing walk. First came the ines of the scaffold against the background of warden of the jail. Beside him walked Mr. Strong, the guard who adjusted the rope about The scaffold was a ghastly but businesslike Schneider's neck. Then came Schneider himarrangement of wood, iron and rope. It was self, staggering along and supported on either painted brown, and but for the unpleasant uses side by one of the guards of the jail. Then to which it is put would look very much like an came the minister, followed by two guards in ordinary platform. It was way at the end of case their services might be needed. This

contrast to the glaring whitewashed walls. corridor through the big rotunda and into the The scaffold was eleven feet high. The northwest corridor, in which the execution rope which loosed the drop ran over took place. A squad of twenty-six policemen, How the Contemed Man Met a pulley on the platform into an under command of Sergt. Acton of the fifth precinct, maintained order and cleared a pasopened directly upon the scaffold, only a foot sageway through the crowd for the little group

and through it ran the rope. It was impossible About an hour before the execution Schneito see into the cell from the corridor, and within der was given a milk punch. It was the only nourishment he had been able to take during the day and he swallowed it with an apparent

During Schneider's last hour upon earth Rev. With the mere pulling of a cord the soul of a Mr. Parson and the colored evangelist, Mr. young man was sent back to its Maker to Roberts, were with him. Mr. Roberts sang a hymn, "Jesus Save Me." and endeavored to answer for the good and til done upon this have Schneider repeat the words after him, his efforts being crowned with some measure of exhorted him in stirring words, but to the end their advances were met in only a haif-hearted manner. Schneider went to his doom as he had lived for the past year, apparently oblivious and careless.



DRAMATIC SCENES IN THE PRISON. The scenes in the prison this morning were dramatic in the extreme. Up to the last minute it was believed that the President would grant at least a brief respite to the condemned man. This he refused to do. Yesterday every effort to save the man had been exhausted and the President came to the conclusion that the sentence was a just one, and that if capital punishment be right Schneider justly

deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the

There was nothing left but to carry the sentence of the court into effect. Schneider was hanged in the northeast corridor of the jail, in the corner where so many other criminals have paid the penalty for their misdoings. The scaffold was erected in the northeast corner of the building and was the same structure that was used for the execution of Guiteau. Schneider was the twelfth man to die upon it. Death upon the scaffold has ever been looked upon as shameful, but rarely, if ever, has it been surrounded with more of ghastly interest than was attracted by the death of this man today. The crime was one of the most sensational in the annals of the city. The sequel to the horrible tragedy was no less remarkable.

THE WITNESSES OF THE LAST ACT. Would Schneider maintain his air of stolid then be carried to the scaffold like a log? These and many other such questions have been dis-The following certificate was signed by the cussed by every one for weeks past. There jurces after the body was lowered in the coffin: was a tremendous demand from all sides for WARDEN'S OFFICE. UNITED STATES JAIL, admission to the jail to witness the closing that he was in the presence of the grim angel coming in its most awful and solemn form.

THE FINAL PREPARATIONS. This morning all the prisoners who were con Meridian of the said 17th day of March, A. D.

1889. As witness our hands and seals the day and year above written.

1889. As witness our hands and seals the day and year above written.

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1889. As witness our hands and seals the day and which the execution took place were removed to cells in another corridor, where they could the entreaty, "God, have mercy on my soul," a number of times, his voice being distinctly in the corridor that run up almost to the roof wre draped heavily in black cloth half way up, so that all view from outside was effectually shut off. Within the long hallway all was neat and orderly. The arrangement of the cells and orderly. The arrangement of the cells

tion. So engaged was the faithful man of God and the trembling man beside him when the rising sun first brightened the eastern horizon, and flashed the dawn of the young murderer's of the jail, that the execution of Howard

It was the first execution that has taken place of the institution. It was not the first time that he has had under his charge men condemned to suffer by the rope, but in their sentences commuted to imprisonment propriate to the occasion add that held out a in the penitentiary. Everything was managed hope of salvetion in return for repentance com- in a seemly and proper manner and the warden and his men performed their hard and unwelcome task in a very creditable way. It was simply a matter of duty with them. Another name has been added to the list of those who within the grim stone walls of the jail have

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1893.

THE FINAL EFFORT FOR CLEMENCY.

Last night the men who have interested them selves so deeply in their efforts to secure a reprieve for Schneider were at the White House again and had a conference with the President. Once more he refused to interfere with the course of justice. With the announcement of this as his final decision the last thread of hope fact that there would be no commutation or reprieve was at once made known to the officials at the jail and the final preparations were pushed to completion.

proved that the way of the transgressor is hard,

and that he who takes life must expect to

forfeit his own.

past the death watch had been kept up, and at scafford Schneider walked almost without living man still sat in his cell. It was a all times a man has sat just outside the door of a tremor. His face was of a leaden color, plain rosewood box with no inscription Schneider's cell. Any effort on his part to ashy in its paleness, but his two hands, which upon the lid. It was placed in the cheat the gallows if he has ever entertained were bound behind his back, seemed not to adjoining corridor near the scaffold, and im- such an idea, could have been instantly frusmediately after the body was cut down it was trated. The death watch was kept up for the

LAST NIGHT ON EARTH.

Apparently Some Restful Sleep-Efforts of Schneider's Spiritual Advisers. The story of Howard J. Schneider's last night on earth was an uneventful one in most respects, for it was passed as are the last night

on earth of most condemned criminals-in

sleep and in conversation with relatives, clergymen and the dreaded death watch. As the light of day gave way to that of night Schneider threw himself down upon his narrow cot and at 7:15 dropped asleep, sleeping for forty minutes. After this short rest Schneider awoke to remain awake until shortly after midnight, when he again threw himself, without removing his clothing, upon his cot, soon fall-

ing into apparently restful sleep, which lasted

until just as the clock struck 3. APPARENTLY RESTFUL SLEEP. His slumbers were apparently peaceful. If he dreamed it must have been pleasant dreams, for his chest moved regularly and easily and he gave no sign of the thoughts of his last to-morrow and its horrible ending by the fatal rope. Perhaps he was again a lover at the side rope. Perhaps he was again a lover at the side of that sweet, gentle girl who gave him her young love and heart, and who, though discarded, shot to death by him, had, when giving and had whisup her life, remembered him and had whis-pered to those about her: "When I am dead let my husband see my body, for it may be the means of reforming him.

But though his sleep was rest, though his dreams were of peace and happiness, his awaking was the taking of another step toward the waiting scaffold and the plunging into eternity. Yet. conduct. But as the hours remaining to him ference grew less marked and it was whispered: "He is breaking down at last. Soon he throw aside the mask he has worn so long."

THE COLORED EVANGELIST. nap the colored evangelist, the Rev. John within the ken of jail officials. Roberts, who had been requested by Schneider the night there. On his arrival he went alm immediately to the man's cell, and for quite awhile talked and prayed with him. Mr. Roberts also repeated a number of hymns and read several selections of Scripture to him.

A SOMBER PICTURE. The great prison was shrouded in almost total darkness, the immense rotunda being dimly lighted by a few flickering gas jets. All else by the almost atter silence prevailing. A single gas jet burned at the entrance to the corridor in the south wing, in which Schneider's cell was situated, and just outside his cell door a lantern was placed on the floor, but so situated as not to throw its light into the cell. In a small rocking chair in the corridor, just opposite the cell door, sat the death watch, placed there to preserve until the fatal hour the life sought to indicate the majesty of the law.

THE PRISONER'S EROTHER WILL. The Rev. Mr. Roberts remained at the door of Schneider's cell doing what he could to con- that lasted for over a year he has shown less sole and bring the condemned man to repent-interest in his case and less appreciation for ance until about 8:30, when Mr. William his condition than one would suppose to be Schneider, the prisoner's brother, arrived in company with Mr. A. W. Wishard of Indianopolis, Ind. Both went to Schneider's cell door and conversed with him for a little while. Then Mr. Wishard left the two brothers together, the officer officiating as the death watch stand-ing beside them. The brothers remained in Parson, coming direct from the White House brought the intelligence that the President had a short while before again and for the last time way whatever with the course of the law. news, which had been received by THE STAR'S reporter some time previous to arrival, and it was some time before he could sufficiently compose himself to bid his unfortu-nate brother farawell. BEALIZED HIS POSITION.

Schneider undoubtedly realized his position, for he not only shook hands with his brother, but also requested him to kiss him good-bye and give his love to their mother. The then apparntly hopeless man pathetically beseeched brother to bring his mother down to see him in the morning, and the grief-stricken brothe left, unable to inform him that their poor mother would probably never look upon him again in life. Before leaving the jail for the high: William Schneider complained bitterly of the President's action and of the course of the prosecution, saying that the case had been railroaded through and that they had been given no chance whatever to save Howard.
"No chance?" inquired Mr. Parson, but Mr. Schneider made no reply. PEV. MR. PARSON TALKS TO SCHNEIDER. Mr. Parson then visited the condemned man.

remaining nearly an hour with him conversing with him upon his spiritual welfare. The minister left the prisoner at midnight, promising to soon return. Before leaving he stated to THE STAR reporter that he had not told Schneider STAR reporter that he had not told Schneider of the President's final refusal to interfere. He said that Schneider had listened attentively to all he had said to him, and that he had more hope than eyer before of bringing the miserable man to a proper realization of his position. Early in the evening Guard H. H. Smith, acting as the death watch, read several selections of the Scriptures to Schneider, one of them being the story of the prodigal son. The prisoner paid marked attention to all he heard

last day on earth.

The first sign in the prison of the approach The first sign in the prison of the approach of day was the releasing from their cells at a o'clock of the prisoners who do duty in the kitchen. They first prepared a substantial breakfast for the officers of the prison, of which the representatives of the daily press of the city also partook, and then the cook began the preparation of the prisoners' first meal of the By this time, 6 o'clock, it was quite light, and

one by one the lights were extinguished in the prison. Still the minister and his charge held prison. Still the minister and his charge held their whispered conversation through the grated iron work of the cell door. So they conversed until 6:30, when the clergymen left the doomed man with his death watch. A few minutes before this the steward of the jail prepared a piece of toast and a cup of tea for Schneider and carried it in to him. Mr. Parson asked him if he would not like to take it, A TALK WITH DR. PARSON.

Upon leaving Schneider's cell door this morning THE STAR reporter inquired of Mr. Parson



AS HE WOULD SIT FOR HOURS. ended conversation with him any change wha

"I found the man," the clergyman replied just about as I had heretofore." "You mean to say," inquired the reporter, "that he gave no response to your entreaties?" "I have already stated," answered Mr. Parson, "all I care to and all I feel I should say in

"Will you state whether or not Schneider made a confession to you respecting the crime, Mr. Parson?" inquired the reporter. "I have, as I have told you, nothing to say.
I feel that it would not be proper for me to do

so, even if I had anything to say," was the non-committal reply of the clergyman.

Mr. Parson then left the prison for his home, saying that he would return in an hour's time. The colored minister, Mr. Roberts, went to Schneider's cell when Mr. Parson left, and, after shaking hands with him, sang the hymn:

Savior, more than life to me, I'm clinging, clinging, close to Thee; Let Thy precious blood applied Keep me ever, ever, near Thy side. As the minister sang Schneider reclined upon his cot, apparently deeply moved by the grand

HIS LIFE IN JAIL.

In some respects the case of Howard J.

Schneider has been one of the most remarkable. if not altogether the most remarkable, in the annals of crime in the District of Columbia. Schneider was either insane, practically devoid Schneider was either insane, practically and in the death watch of all reason, or else he was one of the most last Tuesday evening. This watch was kept up of all reason, or else he was one of the most last Tuesday evening. This watch was kept up to the end. Warden Shortly after Schneider awake from his short consummate shammers that have ever come

A number of well-known specialists on the to call to see him, arrived at the jail and spens subject of insanity had testified that Schneider was insane and entirely irresponsible for his acts. In the hearing to decide whether or not even in the case of the members of the he was a responsible agent, held so recently as to be fresh in the minds of every one in Washington, Dr. Godding, the superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, Dr. Brush and Dr. Rosse, as well as a number of lay witnesses, testified that in their opinion Schneider was not responsible for what he did and should was darkness, a darkness which was intensified not be punished with the punishment that is

Other experts, equally well known, give it as their opinion that Schneider was malingering, and that he was as sane at the time of the recent hearing as he was when he committed the two the murder of his wife. One set of men or the other was in the wrong. LITTLE INTEREST IN HIS SURROUNDINGS.

At any rate, in his bearing and attitude throughout his confinement in the District jail possible under the circumstances. For months past he has been morose, gloomy and sullen, taking but little interest in his surroundings or in what went on about him. All efforts on the part of the jail officials, the members of his family and the ministers who have interested themselves in him to bring him to a realizing sense of his position were entirely fruitless. He had shown up to the last not the slightest care for himself, apparently not the least feeling or interest whether he lived or died. Yesterday Dr. Parson called at the jail to see him and endeavored to awaken him to a sense of the future. He was unable condemned man, who even seemed unable to tell the day of the week or to understand that so far as he knew or had any reason to believe it was his last day on earth. Dr. Parson told him that today would be Friday, and that today he would be hung by a rope until dead, and that there would be no more days for him in this life. This awesome statement had not the slightest effect upon Schneider and all that he would say was something about believing that they were going to kill him. This he said in a much less interested way than one would have spoken of the death of a stranger. Throughout his long confinement, with the exception of one or two outbreaks of violence on his part, Schneider's actions were those of a

model prisoner. He gave but little trouble to the keepers and no annoyance. For the most part he would sit in his cell smoking and ap-parently lost in a brown study. For hours at a sarently lost in a brown study. For hours at a ime he would sit on the edge of his cot or in a rocking chair, but rarely was he without a pipe or cigar in his mouth. Until the time of the insanity hearing he was allowed a practically unlimited supply of tobacco, and this fact was brought forward to show that it might have had some influence upon his mental condition. and some influence upon his mental condition After the hearing the supply was somewhat cur-tailed, and Schneider seemed to feel the differ-

Directly after the shooting, when Schneider

was first lodged in jail he seemed to be overcome by his feelings and wept much of the come by his feelings and wept much of the time. After the death of his wife, on the Saturday following the Sunday on which the shooting occurred, "the death," as one of the judges expressed it, "of the most important witness against him," he seemed to lose something of the poignancy of his grief, and then began that long period of time in which he appeared to be utterly indifferent to everything. Later in the summer he began to have dreams or hallucinations, protesting again and again that he was summer he began to have dreams or haliucinations, protesting again and again that he was the inventor of a wonderful machine that could be used for separating poisons from food and that the benefits from this invention were being stolen from him. He also expressed the belief that poisons were being thrown over his hands and he objected to eating the prison food on the ground that he believed it to be poisoned. As a rule he would est nothing but the food that was brought to him at the fail by his mother, who was always constant in her attentions to her anyward son. The was accurated to call in

her sometimes at some length, but never with Hamlink family entered the home and awaited the slightest show of feeling. Toward the last Schne der's return with the marriage certificate he showed less and less interest in her visits until 2 o'clock in the morning. He did not reand her evident grief had no effect upon him. CABELESS OF PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

As time passed on after his trial and convic-

tion Schneider became more taciturn than ever. His hallucinations, feigned or real as one may regard them, were more marked. He refused to change his garments and was perfectly care-less as to his personal habits or appearance. His hair and beard were allowed to grow untrimmed and when he was brought into court on the occasion of the recent insanity hearing he presented a most uncouth figure. His long heir fall in hair fell in a mane to his shoulder and was thrown back carelessly from his forehead, as thrown back carelessly from his forehead, as though it had not been touched by brush or comb for months. A straggling black beard hung below the collar of his coat, which he had turned up and buttoned close about the neck. He had apparently fallen away in flesh, and as he sat in the court room, a li gward in his chair, he looked more like a rough, unkempt tramp of forty than like the spruce young man he was a year ago. The bailiffs in the court room, however, and others who had been familiar with the case throughout were of the opinion that if he had been given a hair cut and shave and was dressed as he used to be he would look very much as he had done be-fore. They believed that the change was an artificial one and was brought about solely through the volition of the man himself. HIS OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE.

On one or two occasions Schneider gave vent out for church near by. Finding that there to his wrath in a most sensational manner. His were to be no services that night they stopped attack upon Judge Cole when he was asked at a drug store, got some cigars for their what he had to say why sentence of death what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced was one of the most sensational events that ever transpired in a court room. Only a few days ago he made another, being first seen when in the other and equally vicious attack upon one of the under wardens of the jail. Another attack was made by him upon Deputy Warden Spring-man, who throughout the different trials was his constant attendant, going with him to and from the jail. Mr. Springman had all along reated Schneider with unvarying courtesy and and sympathized with him as well, so that the attack upon him would seem to have been with-out cause and as the result of unreasoning rage. On occasion of each of his attacks Schneider was prevented from doing any serious harm, and after each outbreak he seemed to sink back deeper into his slothfulness and air of dull stu-

REFUSED SPIRITUAL CONSOLATION. interested in his welfare. Every effort was running back to her Mrs. Schneider their advances, and would have none of their counsel. Schneider either did not realize what death meant or else he did not care, or else he thought that by pretending not to care he could bring about the idea that he was of mentally unsound condition and hence not one to be punished for his acts, as a man of sane mind would be. For house at most are them being the father and mother of Frank Hamlink and the brothers and sisters and mother of Howard Schneider.

About twenty minutes after seven that evento be punished for his acts, as a man of sane mind would be. For hours at a time he would stand at the window of his cell looking wife:

About twenty minutes after seven that evening Schneider sent the following note to his wife: out past the corridor and through the window at the open world as he could see it through much I owe your father for board balance. that narrow aperture. As the number of days allotted to him on earth grew steadily less his same appearance of utter obliviousness that he had maintained all along. If he was shamming it was undoubtedly a remarkably clever piece of work, and kept up almost beyond what one would expect from powers of human endur-

HIS QUARTERS IN THE JAIL. Up to within a few days ago Schneider occupied the cell which was used for the confinement of Guiteau. Wednesday afternoon he Apparent Indifference to What Transpired was removed from this cell and placed in cell No. 3 on the opposide of the corridor. and given an entirely different outfit, his bedding being changed also, in order that there might be no chance of his having a weapon or po sons about him. His hair was also cut, but his beard was allowed to remain.

Burke, after the death watch was set, permitted Schneider to be interviewed only in the pres ence of an officer of the jail, and the privilege of holding such interviews in the prison office was also refused, no exception being made der family.

SCHNEIDER'S CRIME.

Incidents of the Pouble Tragedy-His Trial and Efforts to Save His Life.

The crime for committing which Schneider forfeited his life today on the scaffold was the murder of his wife, Amanda M. Schneider, by kill him. And after his arrival at the police shooting her. The shooting was done on Sunday evening, the 31st of January, 1892, death | Frank called to see him that evening, that if resulting a few minutes before 1 o'clock the following Saturday afternoon. At the same time that he shot his wife Schneider also shot her brother, Frank Hamlink, a young man of twenty-one years of age, killing him almost instantly. The double tragedy snocked the community as much as any crime ever committed in this District, and it and the trial, to gether with all the proceedings incidental and subsequent to it, aroused the interest of the people as no other tragedy and trial have, with perhaps the exception of the shooting of Presi-dent Garneld by Guiteau and the assassin's trial and execution. The murdered wife was a young girl of twenty-two, handsome, refined and lovable. Her murderer was some five or

six years her senior. HIS COURTSEIP AND MARRIAGE. The latter part of April, 1891, Howard J. Schneider became acquainted with the gentle girl who less than two months later became his wife. He lived at that time with his family at 1739 Q street northwest and she, who was affectionately known as "Amie" Hamlink, resided with her parents at 1738 Q street. The acquaintance of the young people soon developed into a strong friendship and later into a more tender and stronger feeling. They visited places of amusement together and Amie accompanied her admirer on drives about the city and into the adjoining country. On the evening of June 2, following these drives, Miss Hamlink was taken to Hyatts-ville, Md. Schneider produced a marriage license and asked the girl to marry and there. Naturally Schneider implored and ineisted, and the startled girl still refusing, he pulled a revolver from his pocket and told the girl that unless she married him then and there he would blow his brains out. The effect of this threat caused the frightened girl to reluctantly consent, and the couple were married a few minutes later in Hyattsville by a minister whose name, as given on the witness stand by Schneider, was Ander-

Jennie Hamlink, of it. Among other reasons given by Schneider for insisting on so hasty a marriage was his belief that, having shot a colmarriage was his belief that, having shot a col-ored man a few months previously, and being under indictment for the offense, the girlmight be caused to change her opinion of him after his trial. Until about the 20th of the follow-ing October Miss Jennie Hamlink remained the only member of either family who knew of the marriage. Then Mrs. Hamlink learned of the scart marriage, her husband first heaving of it secret marriage, her husband first hearing of it four days later.

Schneider and his wife, who had not been living together as man and wife, that evening

with an oath threatened to shoot them. The turn, however, and no conversation was had with him by Mr. Hamlink until the latter part of the following week. The next day Mrs. Howard Schneider received a note from her husband asking her to meet him at a neighbor's house. She did not go, however, and the fol-lowing Saturday Schneider called on Mr. Hamlink at his office and producing the marriage certificate Mr. Hamlink gave his consent to Schneider taking up his residence in his (Ham-

ink's) home. The young couple continued to live together until about the 19th or 20th of the January following, when Schneider was locked out of the house at the instance of his wife because of his misconduct. The next Sunday morning he sent a message to the house saving that he wished to see Mr. Hamlink and his son Frank at the front door. Upon going there Schneider complained that his brother Frank had caused him a good deal of trouble of late and requested Frank Hamlink to accompany him to his (Schneider) brother's house. Frank Ham-link declined to do so and Schneider, after calling Frank Hamlink a damned liar, threatened to shoot him. No more was seen of Schneider by the Hamiluk family until the following Sunday, the 31st of January, the night of the tragedy.

. THE PATAL SHOTE

'A few minutes before 8 o'clock on that evening Mrs. Howard Schneider, accompanied by her brother Frank and sister Jennie, started side of Q street. When within a short distance of their home Schneider was seen approaching the street. He was in front of them, walking in the same direction, and when within a few steps of the Hamlink residence he came up to them, caught his wife by the right wrist and said: "Amy, I want to speak to you." Miss Jennie Hamlink and her brother Frank passed on a few steps. Frank Hamlink being nearest the couple. Miss Jennie Hamlink heard her brother Frank advise his sister to come along

and have nothing to do with her husband. Schneider said: "She is my wife and I have a right to speak to her." Almost immediately following Miss Hamlink heard a pistol shot, and four more in rapid succession. she saw Schneider run as the last shot was fired toward 17th street. Her brother Frank followed after him, but had run only a short All along Schneider had refused to receive any spiritual consolation from the ministers who called at the jall or from others who were interested in his welfare. From effort was made by them to bring him to realize what his "Howard Schneider has shot my brother, and

The shooting occurred at a time when the

expect to go away early in the morning and will never see you again. Good-bye. Do you "Your loving husband. How

Schneider's wife replied as follows: "Dear Howard-Father does not want any money from you. Of course, Howard, you know that I could not go with you. I wish you happiness and success in the future.
"Sincerely, A

In answer to this Schneider wrote:

"My Dear Amie-Don't you intent to live with me, or not? I would like to know whether you care anything for me or not. "If you do not intend to live with me, say This last note was received after the young

never read by the young girl to whom it was was met by two colored men. To these men he stated that he had been shot at and attempted to show them holes in his clothing, made, as he said, by bullets from Frank Hamiink's pistol.

The colored men, however, found no holes in the clothing and so told him.

Schneider then made his way to the K street police station, where he gave himself up, stat-ing that he had shot Frank Hamtink in an at-A revolver was found near the body of Frank



they would go back to where Frank Hamlink was lying they would find a revolver there. Schneider claimed that in running from the scene of the shooting he ran down Q street until about midway between 16th and 17th, when corner of the alley, about midway of the square where it is intersected by another alley, he had thrown his revolver. This revolver was found standing against a telegraph pole, but in such a position as to indicate that it could hardly have been thrown there. This pistol was found by a party of police officers, accompanied by T. F. Schneider, a brother of Schneider. Schneider's theory of the shooting was that when he requested his wife to speak to him Frank Hamlink interfered and almost immediately opened fire a him. thrown his revolver. This revolver was found The MARRIAGE MADE KNOWN.

The young people kept the marriage a secret until the 3d or 4th of the following month, when the young wife informed her sister.

and almost immediately opened fire on him Schneider alleging that not until then did he draw his revolver and shoot in self-defense body and the one which Schneider claimed he had thrown in the alley were found to be emptied. The former one, however, was conclusively shown had been recently fired, but an examination of the one said to have been used by Schneider showed no evidence of recent THE INDICTMENTS AND TRIAL

sider was committed to jail and indict ments found against him charging him with the murder of his wife and also of Frank Ha both sides reached nearly 200 and the defendant was most ably and vigorously defended.

His prosecution by Judge C. C. Cole, the United States district attorney, was no less able and vigorous. Judge Andrew C. Bradley prouded at the trial.

The theory of the prosecution was that Schneider, naturally a bad, desperate man, had tired of his wife and desired to get rid of her It was shown that almost at the very hour that he had written the endearing notes to his wife on that fatal Sunday evening he had mailed a letter to a most estimable young lady in Virginia, in which his wife was characterized as "a living devil," and informing the young lady that he had taken steps to secure a separation. The introduction of this letter was one of the most introduction of this letter was one of the most memorable events of the trial and no other evidence was so vigorously and persistently op-posed as was it. The letter was addressed to Miss Gerald Lightfoot, Culpeper, Va. It was postmarked Washington, D. C., January 31, 8 p.m., 1892, and on the back of the envelope Culpeper, Va., February 1, 11 a.m., 1892. The letter was as follows:

THE PROSECUTION'S THEORY.

"Januar 31, 1892.

"My Darling Gerald: Arrived home all safe at 10 o'clock and found no mail here for me. I certainly expected to find that letter from Chicago. But I certainly will bear from him tomorrow without doubt. I told him particularly to answer it immediately. However, we will have to wait until I hear from him. I was talking to my mother this morning, and she mentioned Mr. Campbell Carrington, a lawyer here who gets all the divorces through in Washington, and he is a smart man, and he is one of those lawyers who don't care what he does to get a case through when he gets ready. While I am waiting to hear from my Chicago man I will go tomorrow morning the first thing to see Mr. Carrington immediately. And my mother said she had not the slightest doubt but he could do it on the grounds that I have, and some one else said the same thing. So, my darling, I will get away from this living devil as soon as it is possible to do so. You know I am the most miserable wretch on this earth until I do so. My little darling, I miss you so much today. And ob, I would love to be with you this beautiful day. It is so pretty here this afternoon. I am now in my room, writing this to my dear darling, who I know loves me as dearly as I do her dear self. I will lie down soon after I am through this and think of you, Gerald and dar-ling. Soon as I hear from anybody in the morning, I will write to tell you all I hear. My darling sweetheart, answer this as soon as you receive it so I will know how you are. Give my regards to your mother and all of my love to yourself, darling Gerald.

"2204 13th street." The Miss Lightfoot to whom this letter was addressed was the sister of a lady residing near Schneider's home in this city. It was shown that Schneider had visited her a few weeks previous at the home of this lady, until his own mother informed the lady that he was a married man. The girl was the sent home on a married man. The girl was then sent home, where Schneider, accompanied by a young em-ploye of his, Marion Appleby, had visited her on two occasions. The address, No. 2204 13th street, was the home of Marion Appleby.

The defense contended that this letter, while inexcusable as coming from a married man, indicated no hostile intention against his wife, it being contended by them that Schneider merely intended to assure Miss Lightfoot that he desired a legal separation from his wife, but the government contended that in it was shown to be Schneider's real motive, the removal of his wife by violence POINTS IN THE TESTIMONY.

Schneider in testifying in his own behalf at his trial stated that he merely wished to persuade his wife to live with him when he ap-



proached her on the evening of the shooting, and that had it not been for Frank Hamlink's interference and his alleged attempt to shoot him (Schneider) no trouble would have oc-curred. The clothes worn by him on the evening of the shooting were exhibited in court and oles in them were explained by Schneider have been made by bullets from Frank Hamlink's revolver. But a scientific examination of the alleged holes disclosed the fact that they were instrument. The revolver found near Frank Hamlink was shown to have been thrown there by Schneider himself as he ran away from th ople had left the house for church and it was scene of shooting, and the great preponderance of evidence justified the jury in finding that but one revolver was used during the shooting and After the shooting Schneider ran down Q that by Schneider, the alleged throwing of his revolver in the alley being contradicted street to 17th and was next seen at Scott's successfully by the presecution. The dying declarations of his wife also showed that her brother used no pistol and that her husband did all the shooting. On the 9th of April the jury, after being out one hour, returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. The court room was crowded almost to suffocation, as it had been on every other day of the trial, almost the majority of those present being women. Outside the court room was congregated a throng of one or two thousand people and the jury's verdict was conveyed to them by a man who werder was conveyed to them by a man who shouted from one of the court room windows. "He is guilty." A wild cry of approval went up and as it reached Schneider's ears he bowed his head in his hand while his frame trembled and the perspiration flowed from his asben features. Counsel at once gave notice of a mostation, Schneider remarked, when his brother tion for a new trial, which motion on the 7th of the following month was overruled. Schneider was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced

upon him. A STARTLING SCENE. Then occurred one of the most startling scenes ever witnessed in this or any other court. The convicted man, with an exclama tion of rage, sprang from the chair and, raising it above his head, attempted to brain the dis-trict attorney. In an instant he was grappled by Bailiffs Springman and Joyce and thrown back in the chair. He struggled for severa minutes before he was overcome, cursing and swearing and making every effort to free him-self. Finally, at the suggestion of Judge Brad-ley, he was handcuffed and firmly held in his After he had somewhat recovered himself the handcuffs were removed and he was held up between the two officers while the sentence of death was pronounced against him. Schneider was then taken back to jail and a

long legal battle to save him was beguin EFFORTS TO SAVE SCHNEIDER. A voluminous bill of exceptions was prepared and an appeal to the Court in General Term taken. This appeal was set for hearing in November last, but was postponed until the following month, when it was argued by Messrs. Jere M. Wilson, A. A. Hoebling and William F. Mattingly on behalf of Schneider, and by Judge C. C. Cole, then district attorney,

representing the government. After a week's argument the case was sub-mitted and on the 9th of last January Judge Cox announced the decision of the court in an elaborate opinion, affirming the judgment of the trial court. On the 17th of that movib Schneider was brought up from jail and Judge McComas made an order postponing execut from the 20th of that month until the 17th last month. Counsel for Schneider, having al leged that the man was insone and unconsciou of his position as a condemned man, asked the Criminal Court to institute an inquiry as to his

INQUIRY AS TO HIS SANITY. His honor refused to pass upon the question but certified it to the Court in General Term and on the 25th of January the inquiry requested was ordered by that court. The inquiry began on February 1, and after exhaustive in quiry lasting nearly three weeks the opinion of the experts called on behalf of the govern-ment that Schneider was not insane was con-firmed by the Court in General Term, the man's execution being postponed on the 11th of that month until today. Even this did not ex-haust the efforts of the converse or Schneider. haust the efforts of the counsel or Sch and on the 11th of this month a petitio writ of habeas corpus was filed in the Court in General Term and also one for a writ of error, it being alleged that Schmeider had been de-nied in his trial the constitutional right of a hearing by fair and impartial jury.

ons were at once de ing the same grounds was saked of the Uni but after a patient examination e laid before him he refused to